Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

We shall commence next Sunday, May 13, the publication of a tremendously interesting new novel by W. CLARK RUSSELL. It is ded on the weird and mysterious old legend of the Flying Dutchman.

A Question that will be Repeated.

A voice of mental independence and reason struggles out from the very centre of that great vortex of incoherency into which getting itself absorbed. It is the voice of the main body of the Democracy seems to be

Our contemporary observes the fact that the Connecticut Democrats, in State Convention, first gave the President an endorsement, and then proceeded to repudiate his policy of keeping the internal revenue system intact, by passing a resolution in favor of abolishing the tobacco tax. This causes the Register to remark:

"Here we are confronted with both an endorsement and condemnation of Mr. CLEVELAND's policy, and a con demnation and endorsement of Mr. Randall's policy As the lost boy said: 'Where are we, any way !"

This is a very significant question. The chief characteristic of the second term movement has been that no questions should be asked. On every theory of politics this rule would not stand examination. It was a political paradox, and the reasoning which declared it a necessity prescribed that it should be accepted with nothing but the most general sort of comment, wholly disconnected from the various opposing sentiments. These were required to suspend all utterance until the regular endorsement of the Administration should first be placed on record.

The Democrats living about our friend, the Register, itself a pleased and confident advocate of the new dispensation, instead of sharing its adventurous and aggressive feeling, are rather in a state of resignation to what they are told is the decree of fate. Thus they announce themselves as prepared to march under a banner which they formerly recognized as hostile, and which, so far as any genuine expression of opinion is concerned, they still unhesitatingly condemn. It is no wonder that a Democratic journal, finding itself unsatisfied with the indefinite adulation of the crowd with which it has been travelling in the front rank, stops to ask: "Where are we?"

The Committee of the Whole Democ-

racy. The Committee of the Whole Democracy is in session, Mr. Texas temporarily occupying

the chair "The question before the House," said the Chairman, looking up for a moment from the Cobden Club tract from which he was elaborating principles, "is, Shall the Democratic party adopt the policy of anti-protection? One-minute speeches upon that question are now in order. Mr. NEBRASKA: "I merely wish to say

that I say yes, with all my heart." Mr. NEW YORK: "I should like to ask the gentleman a question. Does he come from

a Democratic State?" Mr. NEBRASKA: "I do not, sir; but let me tell the gentleman that my State will become a Democratic State if the policy which has been so sagaclously laid down for us by our onored Chairman be adopted."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Would it be impertinent to ask the honorable gentleman at what date he expects this change of heart to occur in

his country? Will it be in 1889?" Mr. NEBRASKA: "Well, no, not so soon as

that, perhaps."

Mr. NEW YORK: "Say in 1900, or is that too soon ?" Mr. NEBRASKA: "Mr. Chairman, let me

say to the gentleman that this is a question of principle not of votes." Mr. NEW YORK: "O! How do you carry out principles in this country if you haven't got the votes behind them ?"

Mr WISCONSIN: "I call the gentleman to order. He is not speaking on the question.' Mr. NEW YORK: "I am sorry that facts are

Mr. WISCONSIN: "I rise, sir, in behalf of the Democrats of the Northwest, in behalf of myself, and of Meesrs. MINNESOTA, ILLI-

Mr. NEW YORK: "All Republicans, I be-

Mr. WISCONSIN: "I decline to be interrupted. I rise, sir, in behalf of those States to express their unfaltering devotion to the great cause of tariff-smashing. We are for the generals as laid down by Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and for the particulars as they have been largely and luminiously arranged by you, Mr. Chairman. We believe, sir, that in

Mr. New JERSEY: "In God's good time." The CHAIRMAN: "The gentleman must

not interrupt." Mr. WISCONSIN: "These States can be brought into the Democratic fold. We give our hearts and hands to the Democracy-

Mr. CONNECTIOUT: "But not your votes." Mr. WISCONSIN: "In its efforts to make this glorious republic bloom and blossom as the rose under the genial dews of Free

Trade." A VOICE: "Dues at the Custom Houses will make it prosper more." [Laughter.] Mr. KENTUCKY: "This deadly upas tree,

Protection, must be plucked up by its roots ere its poisonous infection ruin and blight our land. The noxious serpents, the Trusts, which alone can batten under its fatal wealth of shade, must be scotched, aye, strangled, ere their basilisk eyes look death to our institutions."

A Voice: "Howabout the Whiskey Trust?" The CHAIRMAN: "Mr. Sergeant-at-Arms,

clear the galleries.' Mr. KENTUCKY: "Set me down as sure for the Democratic candidate next fall, if this monster of the Money Power be by our joint action slain."

Mr. WEST VIRGINIA: "O, you are sure, any way. But I beg to say that unless some thing is done to wipe out the infernal reve nue taxes, you may find me on the other side of the fence next November."

Mr. VIRGINIA: "My little brother [laugh ter] spoke for me when he said that. My planters say that if CLEVELAND won't do anything for them, why, BLAINE is good enough for them. This is a free country.

Mr. LOUISIANA: "But not a free trade [applause], Mr. Chairman, I the other day what I am capable of doing for the Democratic party. Now, what is the Democratic party going to do for me? Does it seriously pro-pose to rule me in return? Your free trade

cup of bitterness hasn't got sugar enough in it to make me take it. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that you will live to see the liveliest political somersault ever heard of if the Democratic party tries to make a sacrifice and scapegoat of me. It may not be a lofty, philanthropic principle, but it's a mighty sound one, mine. I won't take the bread and butter out of my own mouth. And I won't let the Democratic party, much as I

am attached to it, pick my pockets." Mr. RHODE ISLAND: "Mr. Chairman, I deprecate and regret the line of remark pursued by the last speaker. But, sir, what matters it if the Pelican refuses its medicine? [Laughter.] The loss will be made up elsewhere. I, sir, will fill up the gap which his defection leaves, and bear proudly up the glorious banner of free trade. I promise you my influence if not my votes." Mr. New York: "How many votes has

the gentleman got?" [Laughter.] Mr. RHODE ISLAND: "I may not be as big as some persons on this floor, but I am not

to be insulted." Mr. New York: "Nothing was further from my thoughts. I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon. He talked so big that I may be excused for thinking that he was [Laughter.] If he will excuse the expression, I will say to him most amicably, Halloo, my

[Laughter.] Mr. ALABAMA: "I am very anxious to do nothing to offend any members of the Democratic party, but I do wish, Mr. Chairman, that everybody should distinctly understand that I have coal and iron interests which demand protection. And I hope that they will be protected. Of course I may be perfectly willing to sacrifice any other gentleman's interests. I have observed, and I say it with all deference to our able Chairman, that the Golden Rule somehow gets left out of tariff bills. Now, grant that I will let some body else's throat be cut, but when it comes to cutting my own, excuse me!"

Mr. NORTH CAROLINA: "There is not tar enough on my heels to stick Free Trade on. My pocket says 'Down with the infernal revenue taxes,' and I don't mind saying that in this respect North Car'liny is a pocket

borough. Mr. VERMONT: "Mr. Chairman, it fills me with horror to see so-called Democrats unwilling to stand by you and the President in your heroic efforts to Cobdenize the United States. I bring you, sir, words of cheer and comfort, even if I cannot promise to bring you any votes. The time will come, air when your grand, your statesmanlike measure will become a law; and the time will come when I can bring a handful of electoral votes to the candidate of the Democracy."

Mr. New York: "Maple sugar time and the sap's still running. [Laughter.] I wish, sir, to read the following manifesto which my friends and neighbors, New Jersey and Connecticut, join with me in subscribing:

"We hereby inform the Democratic party that our peenniary interests and the prosperity of ourselves and the many hundreds of thousands of workingmen whom we employ, make it absolutely impossible for us to support any legislative measure which threatens the integrity of the protective policy; and should the Democratic party insist on committing itself to such a measure, we shall ook out for ourselves and let the rest of the Democrat party look out for itself. [Signed.] "New York."
"New Jensey."

Mr. VIRGINIA: "Mr. Chairman, I think that no member present will be inclined to a hasty decision of the question now before us, especially after the document we have just heard read. I move, sir, that no vote be taken upon this question until after the

Motion seconded by Mr. LOUISIANA, and carried by a viva voce vote. Adjourned.

Is Russia About to Strike?

They who take optimistic views of the European situation, may perhaps find some comfort in the assertion of an anonymous writer that Prince BISMARCK recently as sured Mr. CARL SCHURZ that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by Russia. But even if we could assume that the Chancellor has chosen such a medium for a proclamation urbi et orbi, he has never, we should recollect, pretended to be a prophet, but has, on the contrary, acknowledged that the war of 1870 was a surprise to him. To fiding statesmen are less trustworthy indications of what this summer has in store than the actual incidents taking place in Russia and southeastern Europe.

In order to gauge the significance of the scendancy suddenly regained by Slavophils in Moscow, and of the commotions which have simultaneously broken out in the Danubian States, it is well to recall the events curiously analogous which preceded the last war between Russia and Turkey. It is well known that the late Czar, ALEXANDER II., was extremely reluctant to engage in that contest, and that for two years, notwithstanding the pressure of the patriotic party, he could not be prevailed upon to take any decisive step. The Herzegovina insurrection of 1875 and Servia's aggressive movement against the Sultan in the following year, were, no doubt, instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed protégés from Ottoman reprisals. As late as February, 1877, the Queen's speech expressed the conviction now imputed to BISMARCE that the peace of Europe was assured. Within a fortnight afterward Slavophil Generals and statesmen had become dominant in the councils of St. Petersburg, and in the beginning of March Gen. IGNA-TIEFF was allowed to undertake a private mission to central and western Europe, professedly for the purpose of consulting an oculist. By an odd coincidence, on March 3 the Czar ordered the mobilization of eight army corps. What specialists IGNA-TIEFF consulted in Berlin and Vienna can only be conjectured; but what we know is that in a few weeks after he obtained the Emperor's full confidence, ALEXANDER II. ordered his troops to invade Prussia, and on

tion, like the last, may be pushed forward within sight of the towers of St. Sophia. The Czar's armies are now in a state of far greater readiness than they were eleven years ago, and a week at the outside would suffice to transport an army from Bessara bia across the Danube. All the information obtainable confirms the belief that three fourths of his active forces have since the beginning of the year been concentrated in the southeastern corner of his empire. It seems an unreasonable hypothesis that so tremendous a display of strength is intended merely to supersede Prince FERDINAND of Coburg by another ruler on the insignificant throne of Bulgaria. Is it not more probable that Slavophila, who remem ber how at San Stefano the prize lay at their feet, are convinced that the hour has come to lay saids subterfuge and makeshift and to strike boldly at Constantinople? If they did not suppose the hour ripe for put-ting off the mask, why should such men as IGNATIBEE, TORRENAIREE, and BOODANOVICE

all at once emerge from their retirement and

June 21, 1877, the Russians crossed the Dan-

ube. The Slavophils are superstitious: they

may this year be waiting for the same date

of departure, in order that the next expedi-

repeat, point by point, the demonstrations and manosuvres which preceded the last Turkish war? Here is the Slav Association, of which we used to hear so much elever years ago, all at once resuscitated with TCHERNAIEFF at its head; here is the cooperative agency, the Slav Committee of Charity, starting into fresh activity under the Presidency of IGNATIEFF; here is Gen. Bogpanovich, an avowed believer in Bou-LANGER, abruptly reinstated in the service and at the same time permitted, or privately ordered, to visit France. Finally, that nothing might be wanting to perfect the parallel between the present situation and that presented in the spring of 1877, here is an oppor tune rising in Macedonia and a Ministerial crisis at Belgrade and Bucharest directed against the anti-Russian party.

To insist that the huge outlay made by Russia on mobilization during the last four months has no larger purpose than a change of princelings at Sophia seems to us the acme of absurdity. If ALEXANDER III. were capable of so great a waste of his country's resources for an end so trivial, he would richly merit the execuation of his subjects. If he accepts, on the other hand, the programme of the Slavophils, there is no sacrifice that Russians will not cheerfully endure. Nor is it likely to be forgotten by one who has so long been the target of assassination, that no Russian hand would ever be raised against the Czar who should rear the standard of Peren the Great above Constantinople. Even the Russian revolutionist is, first of all, a patriot; and it is probable that ALEXANDER II. would be alive to-day had his armies in the last war ventured to pluck the fruits of victory, instead of succumbing to the bravado of Lord BEACONSPIELD.

The Hopeless Competition of Canada.

While the problem of taxation with us is how most judiciously to reduce the revenue, so greatly in excess of the needs of the Government, our Canadian neighbors are vexed by the far more troublesome necessity of providing for a deficit, which is over \$300,000 for the current year, and will probably be at least \$1,000,000 for the next year.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has lately shown in several very striking speeches in the Dominion Parliament that Canada is not even holding the natural increase of its population, though it has made tremendous efforts to stimulate immigration, more especially by enormous Government expenditures on railways. In consequence of this outlay, its debt has grown from about \$140,000,000 in 1878 to about \$228,000,000 in 1888, and its annual expenditure from about \$23,500,000 to \$37,000,000, the amount which Sir RICHARD estimates will be required for the next fiscal year. The ratio of this increase is far greater than the increase in population and wealth, the Dominion is already overweighted with taxation, and the United States are continually draining it of its best blood.

The population of Canada is now only about 4,500,000, or more than a million less than the population of this single State of New York; and yet Sir RICHARD finds that its annual expenditures are \$14,000,000 more than the expenditures of the United States in 1845, when the population of the Union was 20,000,000, and we had an army and a navy to maintain and considerable pensions to pay. In a time of peace, and with no great military establishment to keep up, Canada has contracted a debt almost as great per head as our debt was at the close of the civil war. For that debt, says Sir RICHARD, Canada has "nothing whatever to show. except a set of assets so unprofitable that they involve an annual charge on the people of not far short of \$1,000,000 a year." In other words, the receipts of the railways built fall

that much short of the working expenses. Meantime those enormously costly public improvements have utterly failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were undertaken, the stimulation of trade and immigration. Manitoba, for whose benefit they were more especially constructed, has increased its population by only 30,000, while the adjoining Dakota, on our side of the border, has gained between 300,000 and 400,000 inhab itants, a great part of them being Canadians. The foreign immigrants induced to come to the Dominion commonly cross over to us very speedily, and we are also steadily draw ing away the old settlers, so that Canada now, despite its prodigious efforts to make headway, is rather in a condition of decadence, as if it were old and exhausted, instead of being a young country extraordinarily rich

in natural and undeveloped resources. Under these circumstances, Sir RICHARD cries out in alarm because Canada is "on the eve of risking an enormous increase" of debt and expenditure. "Every new liability as sumed," he warns his countrymen, "will be a fresh nail in the coffin of the commercial and political independence of Canada." There fore he has introduced in Parliament resolu tions reciting these facts and protesting against the increase. He also assails the present system, under which specific duties are very generally substituted for ad valoren duties, as a further cause of mischief.

But he does not go to the seat of the trouble, and his remedy is entirely inade quate for the cure of the dry rot from which Canada is suffering. His plan of economy will no more arrest the decay than the Gov ernment's plan of enormous expenditures on public improvements.

The only cure is annexation to the great republic which is now stripping Canada of a large part of its best population. It is folly to keep up longer the hopeless competition for every year Canada grows weaker and the United States stronger, both relatively and actually.

Not a Dark Horse at All.

Our able and esteemed Georgian contem porary, the Morning News of Savannah makes a very significant remark respecting an important occurrence in the history of this country. "Mr. LINCOLN himself," says the Morning News, "was a very dark horse when he was nominated for President."

Now this is a great mistake. Mr. LINCOLN had long been prominent as a lawyer and politician when he was nominated for President. His contest with Senator DougLas in 1858, when they stumped the State of Illinois together as candidates for the United States Senate, made him exceedingly conspicuous so that no one was surprised when he was selected by the Chicago Convention in 186 as its candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. SEWARD's friends had gone to that Convention with as much confidence of carrying his nomination through with a rush as was ever exhibited by any set of politicians on any occasion; and yet they were beaten. The ground of this defeat was the belief that Mr. SEWARD would not carry the State of New York: and we have little doubt that that belief was well founded. At any rate, the result showed the wisdom of taking up a candidate whose availability had not been worn out in the long struggles and bitter animosities of local politics.

There are a great many accidents in na tional nominating conventions, and events that seem to be accidental are often but the consequence of a wisdom on the part of those who control the convention that is

higher, broader, and more practical than the enthusiasm of the others, who, much to their astonishment, are finally defeated.

Is it Lunacy or Only Frenzied Hope? Our gallant and enthusiastic contem porary, the Courier-Journal, sees rosest visions of the future in the sky of politics Just listen for a moment:

"On the policy of the President we shall carry three ngland States, six Western States, three Coast States, and sweep New York by a hundred thousand. No matter whom the Republicans put up, the resiscotion of CLEVELAND is already assured by least a two-thirds majority in the Electoral Colle and a popular majority exceeding a million of votes."

It may perhaps strike Col. WATTERSON that the chance of getting the policy of the President fairly tried in November seems to be growing dim. The measures which Mr MILLS has brought forward in the House of Representatives are utterly opposed to that policy. They propose to make a heavy cut in the internal revenue taxation, while Mr CLEVELAND'S policy is to cut down the tariff and leave the internal revenue just as it is. But which are the three New England States, which are the six Western States, and

are to be carried on a policy looking toward free trade? It would be interesting to have some positive information on this subject. General gush is splendid in its way, but in elections it is figures that count. Mr. CLEVELAND had a majority of 192,000 in the State of New York only six years ago, and now Col. WATTERSON gives him 100,000 this year. This is fully 100,000 more than is commonly expected by level-headed men,

which are the three Pacific Coast States that

deal about the State of New York, and we give his magnificent prediction with all the honors. Is it possible that he is crazy? He talks

as if he was rather looney?

but Col. WATTERSON seems to know a great

Is There to be Another Old Guard? The number of Republican delegates to Chicago who are for BLAINE first, last, and all the time, and who say they can't be shaken in their purpose to nominate him by his positive refusal to be a candidate, in-

creases steadily as the returns come in. How many of these uncompromising never-surrender BLAINE Republicans there are we do not know yet. Nobody knows.

Such personal devotion and unwavering fidelity have not been witnessed in politics since ROSCOE CONKLING and the immortal Three Hundred and Six stood firm for GRANT and the Third Term.

If you sak what State he halls from. Our sole reply shall be, From New Illimainesylchusetts And all North Amerikea.

And yet it is worth remembering that, gallant and splendid as was the fight which the old 306 made at Chicago in 1880, they did not nominate their man.

Is it true that the delegates of Pennsyl vania in the Chicago Convention have been sold to JOHN SHERMAN? And, if sold, can the goods be delivered?

The blight that has fallen upon Mormon ism in Utah was strikingly shown in the Democratic Convention in Salt Lake City last Sat urday, when the Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of the Mormon delegates, and forty-two of them were excluded from the Convention. If Mormonism were merely a religious creed, this action would have been unjustifiable, but it is also an unlawful social system and a pretended the ocracy, wholly undemocratic in its natura.

Among the Emperors in the world, the most liberal and progressive man is Dom PE-DRO of Brazil, whose illness was reported in our despatches yesterday. During his reign Dom PEDRo has done much to advance the interests of the empire of Brazil; has brought about many important reforms, and has done all in his power to promote the education of the people under his sceptre. A highly en lightened and accomplished ruler is Dom Pr-DBO of Brazil and his death would be a great loss to his empire.

Dr McGreys should have told the whole of the story which he began to tell at his meeting of Sunday by saying that one of his assist ants was offered a bribe last fall to put on the Anti-Poverty ticket the name of a notoriously corrupt candidate for the Supreme Court. Surely, in a case of this kind, Dr. McGLTNN given the name of the candida in question and the name of the briber referred to, and the evidence to support the ac-cusation that a bribe was offered.

It was last year that Mr. CARNEGIE drew up the scheme now published for giving his workmen an interest in his steel works, and loaning them money to build homes for themselves. Mr. Carnegie has long been an advo cate of a peculiar system of profit sharing. which he has not until this time been able to put in practice in the large establishments under his control. The end of the strike and the resumption of operations in the works at Braddock have given him the opportunity for had previously sought, and now his army of wagecarners are invited to take ad vantage of his offer. The result of the new scheme will be looked for with interest. We believe that in the Allis Iron Works in Milwankes one feature of his system has been in successful operation for years.

It is reported that a Frenchman of the name of Jovis proposes to make a trip from New York to Europe in a big air ship, with a speed of seventy miles an hour. O. JUPITER Jovis! Don't forget to take your overshoes The Atlantic is still a little damp.

We notice without surprise that the editor of the Wichita Sunday Growler is said to have departed for parts unknown. There was a reck less implety about the title of his paper which was sure to lead to misfortune. The growle itself was bad enough in a prohibition State but the attempt to work it on Sunday was particularly execrable. Now, a paper called the Drug Shop or the Pocket Flask might have more

In his church on Sunday morning last the Rev. Mr. Harrison told how wicked people were filled with despair at their death, and said there was an example of this in the case of GAMBETTA, who cried out: "You need not try to cover it up-I know I am lost!" We should like to have Brother Hannison give his authority for this story, which we believe to be a bald fiction that ought not to be announced as a fact from the pulpit. A few moments before telling the repulsive story Brother Harrison fell into a muddle about another matter, and when in the middle of it abruptly exclaimed I get things all mixed up: I'm not free from nistakes; I'm not an angel by any means." It would be becoming for him, in view of this sion and revelation, to make further in quiry into the GAMBETTA anecdote, and tell his searcrs the result. The cause of religion can not be promoted by bogus stories.

Another idol is shattered in the person of Miss MINNIE FREEMAN, the Nebraska school teacher who was reported at the time of the great blizzard in January last to have saved her pupils after a difficult and heroic struggle It appears that the story was an entire fabrica tion, and was telegraphed by her lover, a tel graph operator, to an Omaha paper. The facts in the case are that, instead of tying her pupils er and accompanying them home, two of the large boys escorted her home, and say she would have perished if they had not done so Notwithstanding the situation, she continue to receive money which the stories of her hero ism had prompted kind-hearted individuals to

rend her.
The Hebracka State Journal suggests that she

would do an extremely graceful thing by turning over the contributions she has received the unfortunate teachers, Miss Royce, Miss SHATTUCK, and Miss LENA WEFFALSE, who really performed heroic deeds on this occasion. Such an act would be all the more appropriate because Miss FREEMAN is rich and well, while the other teachers named are poor and suffer

ing from their injuries. Master WILL ATTEMOSE of Tunkhannock Pa., seems to be the most promising lad of his age in the country. His exploit of nonchalantly chopping up a she bear and two cubs the other day marks him as a person of courage and re source. On the day in question Master ALTE for bear. What ursicides he would have com mitted if he had been really leaded for b'ar ca only be imagined. We commend the study of those sad-orbed wailers who insist that the boys of America are a degenerate and eigarette ruined race.

The dusky Chaska and his white wife may have made a profitable stroke in business by but at the same time they have dispelled the illusion of romance that some young folks as sociated with their wedding.

There is talk of removing GREENOUGH'S statue of Washington from its present site east of the Capitol, and protecting it by some sort of a canopy from the insults of the weather. The best thing that could be done with most of the statues in Washington would be to remove them to some unfrequented cel lar, or at least to cover them up so that they will offend the eye no more. The statues don't need to be protected from the weather half as much as the public needs to be protected from the statues._

CONSIDER THIS IDEA

Protect American Labor Against th Myriads of Incoming Pauperel TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN_Sir : A "Hard Working American" is allowed to express in to day's issue of THE SUN a sentiment which without doubt, is rapidly growing, not only among workingmen, but among all thoughtful

people of this country.

He is right. To protect American labor our ports must be tightly closed against the pauper labor of not only Asia, but of Europe and Africa as well.

For years we kept a squadron on the African oast to prevent the importation of African slave labor into our country, but since the war we have allowed our coal and railroad baron and other monopolists to import without let or hindrance, until recently, the savages of civ ilization, scarcely more intelligent than the savage African of old.

And, what is more, we put into the hands of these savages, as pearls cast before swine, the ballot of American freemen, that silent weapon of peace more powerful for either good or evil than the weapons of war. We make citizens of them without question as to their fitness; these men who know nothing of our Constitution laws, or customs, who value the franchise for exactly what it will fetch on election day

American citizenship is a precious jewel that should not be given to any, even though to the manor born, unless found worthy to wear it. It is the foundation of all our liberties, civil and religious, and he who aims to wear it, native or foreign born, should prove himself by intelligence and good citizenship worthy share in the deliberations and guidance of this

Hard Working American" is right. It is time to call a halt. No other nation under the sun but would view this continuous yearly invasion by the starving Goths, Vandals, and Huns of Europe with alarm, and stop it.

Let Congress order put up in all our consular offices abroad the sign: "No more ignorant help for America." Let it adopt the suggest tion made by THE SUN some time since, and put a per capita tax of \$300 on all incoming immigrants. We hear it said that many waiters pay \$50 or more for a place in a good restaurant for the chance of good tips. Is it not worth \$300 to a good workman to be admitted into a country where he can earn double or treble the wages he can at home, and in which his chances for advancement are bounded only by his intelligence and industry?

The child who wishes confirmation in th Catholic or Episcopal Church must know its catechism. The man who wishes to join the Church must be examined as to his knowledge of its laws and doctrines and as to his moral fitness; he who seeks to join a club, secret or benevolent organization, or business exchange must submit himself to a committee who investigate him morally, socially, and financially; but he who seeks to become an American citizon has simply to live here five years, or less if the necessities of politics demand it, no matter how his life may be reputable or criminal; he

asks for it-it is granted. We have in our midst more than enough brick and mortar savages of domestic origin; let us protect ourselves against those of for

eign birth. It seems as if all intelligent foreign-born and native citizens are rapidly assimilating the sentiments of the "Hard Working American," and THE SUN will do valuable service to America and American labor if it will take the lead in agitating a subject that is of vital importance to the welfare and the life of LA.C. the republic.

NEW YORK, May 4. Our Tariff History.

It was not until some time after the colonies became independent that there were duties placed upon imports. From 1784 to 1790 inclusive the imports from England exceeded the exports from America in the sum of \$52.372.875, and a clamor arose for protection.

The first tariff law passed was approved by the President July 4, 1789. Its presumble recited: "Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported."

From the year 1796, when the protective tariff was in full operation, to 1801, a period of seven years, the exports of this country exceeded the imports by \$89,374,316, leaving England in debt to America. In 1824, although the revenue was sufficient, a new tariff was adopted with higher duties in order to extend the benefits of protection. This measure had the active support of Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and John Quincy Adams.

In 1833, owing to the demands of South Carolina, then is almost open rebellion. a revised tariff law was passed lowering the duties about 20 per cent.

By 1840 this "tariff revision" had so dimin-From the Atlanta Constitution

tariff law was passed lowering the duties about 20 per cept.

By 1840 this "tariff revision" had so diminished the revenue and manufactures were seprostrate that the Government and the seople were almost in bankruptcy. This caused a raising of customs duties to the protective point in 1842, under which trade revived and the Government's credit was preserved.

In 1846 a reduction was made in tariff rates, and during the next eleven years, while these reduced rates were in force, the revenues fell short of the expenditures by \$21,790,805. In 1860 the Government had to borrow \$20,000,000 to maintain its credit.

The duties were increased in March, 1861, and since then, while the wartariff has been reduced to natural proportions, the manufactures and since then, while the war tariff has been reduced to natural proportions, the manufactures of America have flourished as never before.

Good News for Pishermen.

In spite of the cool weather, weakfish have made their appearance in the lower bay, and several si them have already been captured in the nets on the south shere of Staten Island. Some that were taken in Sen Sharott's fyke were brought to Foley's Hotel o the beach and cooked for a party of old fishermen. The weakfiel is the favorite of the New York angle on account of its extreme beauty and the game it she

in biting and fighting. The early arrival of the fish will raise the hearts of all the knights of the rod and rest. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is repro

ducing plecemeal without permission and without ac knowledgment, the pictures from the text of the cepy righted article on the Gaits of the Horse, printed in Tax Sux of Sunday, April 15. This is unfair to Mr. Hardward Muybridge, by whose kindness and specia For three years Meissonier has been at work on this ermission these most interesting photographs were re-roduced in the columns of THE SUN. and protected on our part by additional copyright. It therefore strike us as a rather shabby performance, without considerin its other aspects.

We have received the bound volume of the Century Hugarine for the six menths from November, 1987, to April, 1888. What a treasury of literary and

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Barge Office building is severe, almost stern, in its architecture. It has a forbidding and chilly front, particularly when the cyclenic blasts of winter strike it. On these bright afternoons things are different. The unsympathetic front, particularly that portion made up of the regulative windows, is now relieved by the presence of heavings faces, bright ave. all sorts of ribboned ence of beaming faces, bright eyes, all sorts of ribboand flowered bennets, and an efforcement joility betokens bubbling contentment. All this is from some of the Surveyor's staff of women inspectors. The after-neon hours, or a few of them, are evidently recreation time for them. The summer's ocean travel, however, is at hand, and all this beaming and fluttering will have an end, because, as the Surveyor proudly says. his staff of women inspectors do their work conscientiously and vigorously, and would scorn to accept a bribe and greet with withering contempt the offer of a gratuity und any and all circumstances.

Banker Henry Claws strolled from his big general office into his private sanctum yesterday afternoon in time to see a six-foot negro prancing off with his spring overcoat. Mr. Clews has always been known for re-markable decision when speaking. He demonstrated that he was equally emphatic in action. He grabbe that negro, forced him to drop the coat, and then kicked his abony-hued caller out of the office and over the side-walk in front of the Mills building. A catapult of old Roman days coulon't have done the job better.

Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange will all on the Etruria next Saturday for a summer's vacation in Europe. On his trip Mr. Ely will incidentally corral experience on the Paris Box await Mr. Riy's return with interest, as Mr. Ely on his foreign trips gathers many natty and unique garments for his personal adornment.

Many of the Seventh Regiment boys hadn't there motest conception that they had such a fighter as Dr J. R. Paxton for chaplain. They learned it for the first time on Sunday evening when Dr. Paxton, in his serimon lestly told them that of a regiment of 103 that face the iron hall of Gettysburg only thirteen came out alive, and he was one of the singularly fortunate number "After that experience," said one of the enthusiastic sol-dier boys yesterday, "the Doctor will be invited to a commera and he will be as welcome as fresh air, and more so." For the benefit of Dr. Paxton, it is stated that a commercia a beer feast borrowed from the Germans.

The brave seldier boy intended no disrespect to the clersyman. He apparently had an enthusiastic idea that one who had come out of Gettysburg unbarmed might venture to attend a commers and come out alive. t was a simple tribute to the fighting chaplain of the orgona Seventh.

Mr. H. C. Duval, Mr. Depew's private secretary, is about to take the first shuffle in these goloshes which THE BUN remarked last summer might eventually prove be ubiquitous Dan Lamont's. Mr. Duval has jus been elected a delegate to the Republican State Conven-tion at Buffalo, the fountain head of Mr. Cleveland's, and, therefore, Col. Daniel's, luck. Mr. Duval will represent the swell First ward of Brooklyn.

Dr. John H. Douglas, the bardest worked of all Gen. Grant's physicians, became an object of friendly concern amounting at times to sympathy even, while he was at Mount McGregor with his hero patient. Gen. Grant had been invited to the now historic cottage there, and his physician and Dr. Douglas went with him as naturally as did Mrs. Grant and Col. Fred. But. un fertunately for the small capacity of the cottage, so did all the other Grants, and Dr. Douglas found himself one stranger in a peculiar household. But whatever his trials were, he had absolutely one interest at heart-the recovery of Gen. Grant—and he won admiration from everybody, at least from everybody outside the collage.

The very high class of art work noticeable in adver tising matter calls attention to the fact that almost the very best artists are now employed by advertisers (at the highest prices they command for any work) to draw pictures for circulars, pamphlets, guide books, the advertising pages of the magazines, and for the public columns of the newspapers. The artists have taken warning from the fate of a bright young fellow who allowed his signature to appear too often in pictures in railway advertising books and all these fine pieces of work they now turn out are copied without their signatures; indeed, they contract that their names shall neither appear nor be mentioned in connection with their work. Not long ago a large firm of manufacturers was so pleased with the pictures a very famous artist drew for one of the pamphlets that they scattered roadcast the statement that the head of the house offered to pay the artist his original price over again if he would sign the pictures he had made, in order that they may hang in the manufacturer's parlor. The artist said he could not do so for any price within the means of the rich man.

The same companies that make use of these high-grade

pictures also employ excellent talent for the writing of the reading matter that accompanies the pictures, and great advertisers now have private arrangements with literary or at least semi-literary men, whose work in the back columns of the papers attract almost as much attention as the news itself. Here, again, the high prices are paid and secrecy is maintained. One natus effect of this is that which led an enterprising memiof a small firm to complain to the writer the other day that it was no longer possible for him to advertise in such a way as to make his calls upon the public attrative to the general eye. He said that small busine they have not got the money to pay for ingenious writing or for displaying it at the proper length in the papers It is quite customary when any one desires to show how little man knows, after all, to sak "who can tell what makes a blade of grass grow, or why it grows ting his scarf pin in the upper left hand corner of his scarf? Who first wore his pin that way, or what man or body of men ordered the pins worn that way? When last scarf pins were worn they were put in the middle

New York builders have to be very ingenious to meet the problem how to work without interfering with traffic. During the largest construction work of recent years all debris was carted away each night, the sid walks and streets being used in the mean time. Now, one builder at work near the City Hall has set up a false sidewalk over the flagging for the reception of whatever is superfluent and another builder, further down town, has put up a false sidewalk of wood where the flagging used to be, but so arranged that all refuse can be carred away from beneath it.

The Germans are all very much interested in the news Carl Schurz's interview with Blamarck. According to the special despatch to the Staats Zeitung Mr. Schurmet the Count Herbert Bismarck at a dinner the ni before and talked with him three hours. The next day the Count's father met Mr. Schurz by appointment, going to the foot of the palace stairs when Mr. Schur. called and taking the American by both hands. The Prince led the American to his library and made him acquainted with his pet dog Tyras. Then he ordered a servant to bring up a bottle of prime old Johannisberger, and the Prince himself brought in a box of rich Havana cigars. While Mr. Schurz belped himself to these, the Prince took down a big pipe, filled it, lighted it, and smoked. After two hours of remarkably plain and frank talking the Princeled Mr. Schurz to the garden and spent another hour there with him in the same way. The tiermans in town point to this as a characteristic visit, utterly dif ferentifrom anything we are used to in America bottleof wine and cigars are essential to a friendly talk there, they say, and they argue that these concomitants are better calculated to promote friendly intercourse than the ice water that a man would be apt to get if he

visit to the Prince of Wales last autumn that nobleman felt obliged to issue a card denying that certain alleged utterances of his were made at that meeting. Mr. De-pew escaped from Europe without necessitating any de-fensive sotion on the part of the Prince after his talk with him, and it looks now as if Mr. Schurz will be equally successful. Beyond saying that Bismarck re-marked "the years before we are 70 are our best," and I still depend on seeing you in June," Mr. schurz has ommitted the Prince to nothing except a keen interest the silver question and political reform in America. ut it must be tempting to Mr. Schurz to tell more about for he says the Prince was astonishingly frank.

Prom the London Telegraph.
At Messrs, Arthur Tooth & Son's galleries in the Haymarket is to be seen what is possibly Melsson-ler's meet important work. Departing from his custom-ary microscopic method, the French master gives us a gigantic water color-100 inches by 56. Yet none of the old qualities of marvellous detail are lost the well-known perfect power over minutie is present, and with its nervous serse, "go," and strong dramatic instinct, this picture called "1807" catches a grip of us and

speaks out its historic record like a trumpel call.

The scene is the morning of the taking of Friedland
June 14, 1807. The central group shows as the Empero
Napoleon in the old green coat, with bis crucache hang
ing from his wrist, among his Generals, in wild trium phal charge, with open mouths and upilited sabres, the regiment of the Twelfth Cuirassiers sweep before the then omnipotent Carsar. There is vigor, power, dash, and energy in every trooper and every charger, the scent of battle is in the air, and victory is the watch

splendid water color, during which time he has practi-cally done nothing else, and as an instance of the "thoroughness" of the vesteran's method, we may men-tion that to get the effect of beaten down corn he pur-chased a corn field near Poissy. The French (fovernchased a corn heid hear 'roissy. The French Govern-ment gave him the periviese of seeing a squadron of cavairy charging through his broken and bruised crop, and the result of the painter's observation is now before us in vivid realism. The pictures will be shown in Paris at the Kxhibition next year, but the English public are favored with the first sight of it. It is to be suggraved by M. Jules Jacquet, and we have no hexitation is any for that it is a work which at once takes its place in the foremost ranks of the great haltie nictures of the century. THE NAVAL RESERVE PROJECT

pplication to be Made for a Man-of-War

for a Training School Ship. Yachtsmen who have made up their minds to join the naval reserve when it materializes will be glad to learn that the prospect for a course of training on board a real ma is very promising. Capt, Howard Patterson returned from Washington yesterday, where ne interviewed Senator Whitthorne and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The result of not only paid a high compliment to the yachte men of New York and to the Captain for the energy shown in developing the yacht naval reserve system, but he also promised to sid the Captain in every way in his power to obtain the loan of a vessel from the Government to be used as a training ship for yachtsmen this

the loan of a vessel from the Government to be used as a training ship for yachtsmen this summer.

The first step necessary to secure a vessel would be he said, to get a bill through Coagress authorizing the Government to loan a vessel for the purpose, which he thought Secretary Whitney would be only too glad to de when permission was given. Senator Whithorne was enthusiastic over the project. He has promised, if Capt. Patterson will draft a bill to be read in Congress, to use every effort to secure its passage and the adoption of resolutions favoring the loan of a suitable vessel to Capt. Patterson for the object in view.

Capt. Patterson said yesterday that he would draft a bill at once covering all the necessary points, and forward it to Senator Whithorne without delay. If he succeeded in securing a small man-of-war he would fit her out at once at his own expense, and he hoped to have her in commission early in June.

Capt. Patterson was entertained at dinner by R. L. Belknap and a number of his yachtemen friends at the Union League Club last night.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

All Firemen Under 40 Years of Ago Must

Join the Corps of Resences The Fire Commissioners recently passed an order that each member of the uniformed force under forty years of age, not hitherto member of the Life Saving Corps, shall report at once to Assistant Chief Hugh Bonner, at headquarters, or else file a written reason why he should be exempt from life saving duty. Speaking of the new order, Mr. Bonner said

yesterday to a Sun reporter: We have in the department 375 men over 40, and about twenty-five men over 50 years of age, who are exempt from life saving duty, and who are not affected by this order. There are. besides these, a hundred men who have not taken instruction in this line of duty, and these taken instruction in this line of duty, and these will have to report here at once for inspection and their first lesson in the use of the apparatus. About a dozen of the mon sent in statements that they are physically incapable of this line of duty, but most of the excuses are rather weak, and a thorough investigation of each case will be made. Among the excuses offered are nervousness, rheumatism, dizziness, consumption and broken limbs. In the last case the excuse mentioned would hold, and one petitioner, whose right leg is shorter than his left by two inches, will be exempt."

MAYOR HEWITT STOPS A FIGHT And Will Not License a Concert Saloen

Keeper Who Can't Keep his Temper. Theodore Wice of 384 Third avenue applied to the Mayor for a renewal of his concert license. Several neighbors sent the Mayor protest, on the ground that the place was kept open after hours and that the music was an annoyance. The Mayor gave the parties a hearing yesterday morning. It was short, sharp, and decisive. Two venerable men and two women spoke earnestly against licensing

the music again. Wice declared that he had closed promptly at midnight, and never kept the place open on Sunday. Then this oc-

ourred:

Irate Citizen—You have kept that place open on Sunday and played the music after 1 A. M.

When that is not so.

When that is not so,

When you are all other to it in any court.

When you are all settles it. You can get no license from me. If you do not know how to control yourself you cannot be fit to keep a public salcon.

The venerable citizen doubled up his fist and prevented a fight.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Senator Arnold, who looks well in a dress suit, bas been trying to secure pledges from a majority of the Senate from Assemblymen and other ordinary people. The Senate holds evening sessions occasionally, and it is Sen-ator Arnold's idea to begin by wearing full dress suits then. In the daytime the Senators might appear in old the Court of Appeals wear robes when the court is all ting, and if the Senators would unanimously resolve to wear dress suits and a clean shirt every day they o lobbyists at a glance.

Senator Reilly is reported to be engaged to a charming giri who does not live ten miles from Albany. There are so many lovely girls in Senator Reilly's district, through which Grand street runs, that he has been unable hitherto to make up his mind at home. Senator Reilly is occasionally regarded as the handsomest man in the Senate. No formal announcement has been made, but the other Senators have their congratulations ready. The code of evidence that was being prepared under

the Commission appointed by the Governor is practi-cally completed. Secretary Baker of the Commission had their time extended to enable them to report to the next Legislature as soon as it is organized. It is under stood that the code is short, and has only 192 see Assemblyman S. Frederick Nixon of Chantauqua

Assemblyman George R. Cornwell of Penn Yan wears soft felt hat with a red satin lining, illu

Since Speaker Cole reversed previous interpretations of the Assembly rules in order to put through the high license bill out of the regular order, the whole Assembly procedure for the advancement of bills has changed. Gen. James William Husted, when Speaker, held that by procedure for the Milliam Husted, when Speaker, held that Gen. James William Husted, when Speaker, held that it took a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules unless a cumbersome procedure of giving notice were gone through with, and the House went into the order of motions and resolutions, which it rarely does toward the end of the session. This prevented the reading of bills out of their regular order, except by a two-thirds vote or by the laying on the table of every bill until the bill to be advanced was reached. This can be succeeded to the session that the session is to be available, except on was too lengthy a proceeding to be available, except on important party measures, and private bills had to be snapped through by the aid of the Speaker, or they had to receive a two-thirds vote. Calls of the House were rare, and it was easy to obstruct business. Speaker Cole cut this cumbersome process by his contrary de-cision that, after notice, 65 votes, a bare majority, can suspend the rules. That enables any man with 65 votes to base a bill in two days. He may give notice one day, and suspend the rules with 65 votes the next day. Th and suspend the rules with 60 votes the next day. The only thing needful is the 65 votes. A majority of those voting can order a call of the House, and whenever a man is doubtful about his power to suspend the rules he now moves a call of the House, so that the Sergeanist-Arms may lasso enough members for him to gather 65 affirmative votes. The effect of this new decision has been to give the majority all the power. Sixty-five votes can do anything.

an do anything. Mr. T. D. Sullivan of New York is growing baid in front, though he is only 24 years old. "Barly piety and short beds is what did it," is Mr. Sullivan's explanation. There is a young men's baid-headed row is the pit on the Democratic side of the Assembly. Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Rans Mr. Rosenthal, and Mr. Gordon furnish the baldness

QUEER WRINKLES

Almost a Sure Thing. New Jersey Mother-Lulu, didn't I hear that young man kiss you in the hall last night?

Lulu (skyly)—Yes, maw.

Mother—then he has preposed?

Lulu—No, maw, not yet, but? am almost sure he will.

An Unseifich Life.

Masher (to Mile. Bouquet, the famous cory-phes—You must—aw—find the gay and aw—glittering life of adulation you live a very—aw—pleasant one. Mile. Bouquet.—On se contrarte. Montager, and to appear Mile. Bouquet.—On se contrarie. Monsieur. eet is meet ongplaizong: but I have ze leetle grandchildren te theenk of.

A Disgrace to his Family.

Chicago Magistrate (to prisoner)-The other sembers of your family are all respectable, are they oner-Well, my brother Jim is something of a disrace. Chicago Magistrate—What does Jim do! Prisoner—Jim's a Prohibitionist and lives in St. Louis

Not Keeping Patth. "John, dear," said a young wife, "you know

we agreed never to have any secrats from each other."
"Yes, darling," replied John uneasily.
"And yeu know that last night, when I saked you for
a little money, you said that all you had was a plugged
"Yes, love piece and a bunch of keys."
"Yes, love and a bunch of keys."
"Well, I found \$15 in one of your inside pockets this
morning, John."

Read Clark Russell's great romance of the see. "The Death Skitp," the most powerful and imaginative Res-ary prediction of modern times, which will begin as Yan Suzaar Sun of May IL—26.